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L1         24242 S CARBODIIMIDE?
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L3             6 S L2 AND BEAD?
L4            46 S L2 AND PARTICLE?
L5             0 S L3 AND L4
L6             5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L7             5 S L6 AND PD<2001
L8         99973 S AGGLUTINAT?
L9             8 S L8 AND L4
L10            4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L9 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 1992:390295 BIOSIS
DN PREV199294062470; BA94:62470
TI IMMUNOLOGICAL AGGLUTINATION KINETICS OF LATEX PARTICLES WITH COVALENTLY IMMOBILIZED ANTIGENS.
AU KONDO A [Reprint author]; KAWANO T; HIGASHITANI K
CS APPLIED CHEM DEP, KYUSHU INST TECHNOLOGY, SENSUICHO, TOBATA, KITAKYUSHU 804, JAPAN
SO Journal of Fermentation and Bioengineering, (1992) Vol. 73, No. 6, pp. 435-439.
CODEN: JFBIEX. ISSN: 0922-338X.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 24 Aug 1992
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 1992
AB Hen egg-white lysozyme (HEL), ovalbumin and bovine serum albumin (BSA) was covalently immobilized onto styrene/methacrylic acid [P(St/MAA)] copolymer latex particles by the carbodiimide method. The initial rates of the immunological agglutination of these particles initiated by the addition of antibodies were quantified by the absorbance changes at wavelength of 680 nm. The sensitivity of the immunological agglutination of the particles with covalently immobilized antigens was higher than that with physically adsorbed ones. The immunological agglutination kinetics showed a similar tendency irrespective of antigen-antibody systems. That is, the initial agglutination rates (i) increased with increasing immobilized amount of antigens, (ii) were largest in the ionic strength range of 0.02 to 0.05 at pH 7 and (iii) decreased with increasing pH. These results indicate that the electrostatic interactions of particle-particle and particle-antibody are main factors which control the immunological agglutination. On the other hand, the sensitivity of the immunological agglutination increased with increasing molecular size of antigens.
CC Methods - Laboratory methods 01004
Comparative biochemistry 10010
Biochemistry methods - General 10050
Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Carbohydrates 10068
Biophysics - General 10502
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
Enzymes - General and comparative studies: coenzymes 10802
Enzymes - Methods 10804
Enzymes - Chemical and physical 10806
Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002
Immunology - General and methods 34502
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
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RN 9001-63-2 (LYSOZYME)